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Don't be in a Hurry to Go.

Come boys, I have something to tell you
Come near, I would whisper it low
You're thinking of leaving the homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vice and sins
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins

You talk of the mines of Australia
They're wealthy in treasure, no doubt,
But, ah there's gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low,
Better risk the old farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the business mart,
But wealth is not made in a day, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to start
The bankers and broker are wealthy
They take in their thousand or so,
Ah think of their frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day
You are free as the air of the mountain
And monarch of all you survey
Better stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys
Don't be in a hurry to go

DEATH IN THE EYE.

Colonel Bill Borlin was the *generalissimo* of the Texan Lynchers in the early history of that State. He well deserved the title which he had won by many a desperate deed. He possessed such incredible skill in the use of all sorts of murderous weapons, that it might be pronounced virtual suicide to even think of encountering him, so rapid was his motion, so unerring his mortal aim. The terrible cognomen "Death in the Eye" told truly the point at which he always fired—a mark he had never once missed—while such was his astonishing quickness that his antagonists usually fell without pulling a trigger. An enemy stood no better chance by resorting to the sword or the bowie-knife, against one in whose hands the flash of steel was like lightning—as swift, as mighty to slay—one who appeared to surpass all other men as much in strength as in activity—a giant in stature, a fiend in courage. His biography in itself was more thrilling than a novel, wilder than the wildest romance, and the very first act of his dreadful daring revealed, in all their force and fullness, the two essential elements of his character—the ferocious ardor of his appetite for revenge, and the iron pertinacity of his indomitable will. At the age of twenty he pursued the assassin of his brother all the way from Carolina to Canada, and shot him dead at the dinner table of a tavern in Quebec, yet such had been the cunning of his previous arrangements for the event, that aided by numerous relays of swift horses, he effected his escape safely to the South. The achievement cost him ten thousand dollars.

From that time forward his life was one long war. Almost every month in the year saw him engaged in some fatal duel—fatal only to others, never hurtful to him—while each week witnessed the occurrence of casual affrays, often as bloody as his more regular combats. He was the Napoleon of the knife and pistol. But the truth of impartial history compels me to record, that this man, so terrible in his deeds, whose right arm reeked with gore to the elbow, was not commonly the aggressor in his countless quarrels. Often the friends of those he had vanquished in fair fight assailed him, from motives of revenge. The fame of his prowess provoked the vain jealousy of others. He had acquired the perilous reputation of a matchless hero—the ardent, the desperate, the ambitious would win, if possible, his laurels. Every young [illegible] longed to kill the lion, so as to clothe himself in his skin, and thus was Borlin forced to maintain an interminable war. It is so in all professions. There can be no peace in high places—storm, hail, and thunder must break around the mountain's brow.

This lynchist was one of the earliest in Eastern Texas, where he became the chief of the Lynching party. In his own county of Harrison, he possessed [illegible], indeed, he would not suffer a foe to reside within its limits. Hence, he might have openly defied the officers of the law, had such been his pleasure, but his shrewd and far-seeing sagacity adopted a wiser and safer course. After perpetrating any homicide, he invariably submitted his own case to the grand jury, sure of a triumphant acquittal by his friends on trial, and thus, should public sentiment ever turn against him in the future, he would be enabled to plead official verdicts in bar of all past offences.

At length the time arrived which the colonel had so long anticipated. A wealthy and intelligent class of citizens began to change the current of opinion in Harrison, so that in the county election the friends of order, by a slight majority, gained their candidate for sheriff. This was a terrible blow to the Lynchers, as it deprived them of their former vantage ground in packing juries, and to increase their danger, at this unpropitious crisis, a new judge was also appointed. The old faction, however, did not despair. They were still numerous, thoroughly armed, desperadoes to a man, and determined, at the first court, to muster all their strength, so as to control and overawe the proceedings.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the second Monday in September, 1842, the new judge took his seat on the bench. He was a stranger from the west, whose name alone had transpired, and whose appearance, at first, inspired the desperadoes with hope, and the friends of order with doubt and painful apprehension.

Charles Evans was a young man of thirty-two—tall, slender, extremely handsome, and dressed with the most fastidious taste—his fingers flashing with rings, and his person adorned in the most gaudy manner. His long hair of a bright golden color waving in curls around his shoulders, and the sweet smile of complacent vanity beaming on his features, gave him an aspect almost ludicrously feminine.

Colonel Bill Borlin gazed on this apparition with ineffable contempt, and whispered his comrades—"We will have it all our own way, as Houston has kindly sent us a *Miss Nancy!*"

If the colonel had paid more attention to the man, and less to the clothing, he would, perhaps, have been led to a different conclusion, for there was a strange light in the vivid blue eyes of the stranger—a light that went and came at irregular intervals, like the play of lightning in a summer cloud, while the corners of his mouth wore a wild, resolute, sneering expression, betokening the opposite of phancy and fear.

The grand jury being called and sworn, the judge commenced his charge, and at the sound of his voice everybody started, for the tones were shrill as a trumpet—stern, ringing, imperious, like the accents of a commander on parade. Having glanced rapidly over the legal definitions and penalties of crime, he proceeded to descant on the responsibility of juries to aid in its suppression. His soul appeared to catch electric fire at the theme—his voice borrowed the rich roll of thunder—his vivid blue eyes literally blazed with that strange light—the wild expression grew terrible on his writhing lips—and his words flew like volleys of burning arrows. He painted the horrors of lawless anarchy till the very heart sickened, he described the beauty of regular government as a vision of heaven realized on earth, and he finally closed with the bold announcement—"I will perform my duty. I will put down Lynching wherever I have the honor of presiding, or I will myself be put in the grave!"

"Then, Miss Nancy, take care of your eyes!" cried a hoarse voice, louder and more menacing than that of the judge.

Every heart save one shuddered. The sentence seemed like a warning from eternity—a revelation, as it were, from the depths of hell.

"Who are you that thus dares to interrupt the business of the court?" exclaimed Judge Evans, with the grave majesty of a king.

"My true name is Colonel Bill Borlin, but most persons call me 'Death in the Eye'!" was the answer.

"But in law you have another name," rejoined Evans, smiling.

"Tell me what it is, but take good care of your eyes!" retorted Borlin, with unspeakable fury.

"It is *murderer!*" said Evans, and the smile on his lips, before pale sunshine, was now a wreath of lurid fire.

"You shall pay dearly for that word within the week!" fairly shouted the duelist, grinding his teeth like a raging wild beast.

"There is no time like the present," was the calm reply.

"*Now?*" interrogated Borlin, as if doubting the evidence of his ears.

"Yes, *now!* if you have the courage to challenge me," said Evans.

"I *do* challenge [illegible]," thundered Borlin.

"And, I accept," answered Evans.

"Name your seconds."

"We will fight without any."

"The terms?" asked Borlin, with signs of astonishment.

"On horseback, in the little prairie west of the village, one half hour from this, each armed with as many pistols and knives as he can procure, or sees fit to carry," said Evans, apparently passionless, as if defending a motion in court.

No one but the chief actor in this extraordinary scene uttered a syllable, or offered to interfere, for all saw that such attempts would be unavailing, perhaps dangerous to the meddler. One half hour afterwards the parties met in the little prairie, which was circular in form, and about three hundred yards in diameter. By tacit consent, both actuated by the same purpose, they assumed their stations in the edge of the timber on opposite sides. Both wore strong belts literally stiff with knives and pistols. Both were mounted on powerful steeds, but of opposite colors, that of the judge being white as a snow cloud, while the colonel's was black and glossy as the wing of a raven. The features of the riders in that race of death presented very different types of expression. The colonel's brow looked dark as the gloom of a tempest—stern, lowering, awful; but the handsome face of the judge was gay, smiling, joyous—brilliant as the sunbeam that kissed it. The multitude stood around in the grove, speechless, almost terrified with the scene about to open.

Suddenly the colonel waved a white handkerchief as the signal that he was in the act of starting, and swift as arrows from the bow, terrible as balls from the cannon's mouth, the two horsemen, with pistols cocked and fingers firm on the trigger, shot towards each other. When within fifty steps of his enemy the colonel halted with surprising dexterity, and crying, in loud tones, "Now take care of your eyes!" leveled, and fired.

At the instant, the judge urged his horse to an evolution, as if bounding over a wall, and the ballet aimed for his eye struck the silver pommel of his saddle, and glanced off without harm. Continuing his former velocity, he passed the colonel within three feet, discharging his weapon at the other's bosom, but inflicting only a slight wound; and then both proceeded to the opposite sides of the prairie and renewed their headlong course. This time neither halted, but passed, almost touching each other, and both fired as they passed, each drawing from his foe a stream of blood. The same charge was repeated with like results half a dozen times, till their fire-arms were exhausted, save a small pistol in the pocket of the colonel; and yet both kept their saddle.

The last sweep of all was terrific. The horses were bathed in foam, the riders were covered with blood, and both reeled in their seats; yet they rushed onwards madly as ever, while two terrific cries, as they started, warned the appalled spectators that this shock would be final. Some desperate thought seemed to have occurred to each at the same instant, uttering itself in those wild cries—yells, like nothing earthly, but shrieking, savage, demoniac. On they flew—they kept straight onwards—they swerved not to the right or left—and they met like the collision of adverse comets. Down went the strong steeds—down the furious riders. Ah! surely this must be the end of all! Not yet. See, the judge rises, tottering, slowly to his feet, and his face still wears that indescribable smile, unquenchable by all its blood, unconquerable by all its bruises. The colonel cannot stand, yet he is not dead—he writhes in his agony like a crushed worm. The judge approaches, crippled, halting, to his enemy—stoops, and plunges the sharp knife into his heart. He is the victor in the field of death. Not yet! Hark! a crack, a roar, a fall—the colonel musters also his expiring energies—fires his last pistol—and exclaims in tones of hellish triumph—"I told you to take care of you eyes!"

The horrified spectators ran to the spot. The antagonists were both dead, and the right eye of the judge was shot out. The colonel was "Death in the Eye" to the last.

Active Journalism.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells a very amusing anecdote about a former city editor of the *Enquirer*, named Bennett, which illustrates a phase of journalistic enterprise never known in New England, but which was common enough in the West when Artemus Ward was a "local" on a Cleveland newspaper, and Mark Twain a gatherer of news on the Ohio. When news was scarce, Bennett was in the habit of inventing extraordinary naval items for his department, a favorite resource being to make children fall from the landing of the Newport ferry-boat into the river, and, to have them rescued by his acquaintances. He had honored one Mr Kellum (Celia Burleigh's first husband) several times in this way, when the fictitious savior of drowning innocents became tired of the joke, and at last called at the *Enquirer* office and demanded that it should not be repeated. He was assured that his request would be complied with, and so it was in its letter, but hardly in its spirit, for the next day the *Enquirer* contained a paragraph to the effect that a beautiful little girl, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Newport, had fallen from the ferry-boat into the river, and that Mr. Kellum, who was standing by, and could easily have saved the child from a watery grave, refused to render the least assistance. When Kellum, boiling with rage, went to the *Enquirer* to seek an explanation of what he had begun to regard in the light of a persecution, his threats of vengeance were suddenly stopped by Bennett taking off his coat and saying "You're not a bad fellow in your way, Kellum, but I can't stand any interference with my department. If I make any statement in the *Enquirer*, you must not come round here contradicting it. That isn't journalism, you see, and it must be put a stop to at any price." Kellum's wrath instantly subsided, and the two men remained friends until Bennett's death.

A Man Bitten by a Cat.

A remarkable case of hydrophobia has been brought to light in Brooklyn. Herman Schaurman, a German, forty-eight years of age, employed in the Navy Yard until recently, returned to his home one evening about two weeks ago, and at the supper table amused himself by playing with a large pet cat. Suddenly the animal, which had heretofore been regarded as very gentle and docile, jumped up on his breast and put her fangs through the nose of her master, Schaurman. The wound became extremely painful, and bled profusely. The day following the wound festered, and the injured man killed the feline author of his trouble. A week later Mr. Schaurman exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, his mind wandered, and he became decided in his aversion to water. The malady grew rapidly in virulence, and his pain and physical contortions are such now that it frequently requires the assistance of his wife and two sons to hold him down in bed. He is at times wont to growl like an angry cat, and manifest other indications of derangement peculiar to the terrible malady. Medical aid was procured, but his condition did not improve under the treatment. A police surgeon visited the unfortunate man, and ordered that he should be removed to the hospital. When the ambulance was sent to the house, Mrs. Schaurman would not allow her husband to be removed, asserting that his family were fully competent to take care of him.

Pleasant Visitors.

The "road agents," as highwaymen are considerately called on the Pacific slope, are sometimes accommodating to their victims. Not long ago a stage was stopped by a solitary "road agent" near the Reese river in Nevada. A local paper says:

"A barricade of sage brush had been built across the road on the top of which a blanket had been spread. On the front seat of the coach were Mike Kehoe, the driver, Major Stonehill, and Road Superintendent Addington. When the coach approached the barricade the horses shied and Addington remarked, "I guess we're in for it." Just then out stepped Mr. Robber, shot gun in hand, "Hand out that box," he remarked with a blended Yankee accent. The driver handed her out, and the robber commanded him to "drive on." "Won't you remove your blockade?" "Certainly," said he, as he proceeded to pull down the obstruction. "Will you give us back the box?" asked Addington. "Drive on," shouted the robber. "Leave it where the stage can get it," requested Ad. "All right, drive on," returned the robber. He was as good as his word. He left the box by the side of the road, where it was found by the down stage and brought to town. The express agents state that nothing in the box had been disturbed, and that the robber realized no money by his daring exploit."

Suicide no Evidence of Insanity.

A case of great importance has just been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa. The deceased, one C. L. Hogan, was about forty years of age. For five years he had been express agent at Boone, Ia. He was a jovial, light-hearted man, a man of good habits, never in his life known to be sick. October 18, 1871, he committed suicide. The coroner's jury found that he died from the effects of a revolver shot fired by his own hand. At the time of his death he had two policies of insurance upon his life—one issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. This policy contained a clause providing that the policy should be void if the assured should die by his own hand. Proof of death was forwarded to the insurance company. They refused to pay on the ground that the assured had died by his own hand, without the meaning of the proviso in the policy. Suit was brought against the Company by the administrator, who, in his petition, alleged that the said Charles L. Hogan, "while temporarily insane, and being cognizant of the act, took his own life." The defendant admitted that the deceased died by his own hand, but denied that he was insane, and the case was tried upon the issue. Before proceeding to trial the counsel for the defence, after stating the case to the jury, asked them if any of them had the preconceived opinion that a man was conclusively insane merely because he committed suicide. Some of the jurors answered in the affirmative, and these men were, on defendant's motion, excluded from the jury, and their places filled from the panel. The plaintiff produced several witnesses, who testified that a great and marked change had come over Hogan the latter part of his life, that for the last six months prior to his decease he had been moody and despondent at times; that he acted as though he had "the blues;" that from an affectionate parent and husband he had changed to a morose, irritable man, subject to fits of anger; that during the latter years of his life he had complained of heavy pains in the back part of his head quite frequently; that at such times he was very violent in his manner, striking his wife, threatening her life, and treating her harshly, and afterwards denying all remembrance or knowledge of such actions. Physicians were also introduced who, as experts, testified that in their opinion Hogan was insane. The defense admitted that deceased was at times despondent during the last year of his life, but explained the cause by showing that his family relations at home were very unpleasant, and that his pecuniary embarrassments alone were of so severe a character that they were sufficient to account for his moody and melancholy fits; that he was a defaulter to a large extent to the company for which he worked; that he had embezzled a $500 money package, and that the express company were tracing the matter, and that exposure was imminent at any moment. Then he tried to borrow money of various persons to make up his deficit to the express company. That he stated to one of his most intimate friends the day before his death that he must have this money or he was a ruined man. That he failed to get it. That the morning of his death a superintendent of the express company came to Boone, very unexpectedly to Hogan, to examine Hogan's accounts. That at about eleven o'clock that day he committed suicide. That he gave as a reason that his family relations were unpleasant; that he had no money and no friends, and had made up his mind to end his life. The jury were out about half an hour and returned a general verdict for the defendant, and answered as special findings that Hogan voluntarily and willfully took his own life, and that he knew at the time he shot himself that the act would result in his own death. The plaintiff made a motion for a new trial, which came up before the Court and was overruled and judgment entered upon the verdict.

The "City of the Kings."

One of the peculiar institutions of Lima is the police. They are generally natives, and are armed with a musket and bayonet, and dressed in a military uniform. They are invested with the title of a celadore, and a most appropriate appellation it is, for a lazier set of fellows cannot well be found. When on duty they generally ensconce themselves in some doorway, or corner, and there, with their muskets between their knees, and their caps over their eyes, they beguile in sleep the hours of duty. An earthquake may shake a dozen buildings down near him, a salvo of artillery be fired, but these poor minor things cannot awaken a celadore; and he has no ear for the musical cries of murder, help, and thieves. Hunger is the only thing that can awaken him. The old salts, who sometimes frequent the streets of Callao, often disarm the sleeping guardians of the peace, and parade the streets, clothed in their cloaks and caps, and armed with their weapons of protection. How would such men suit in our stirring cities?

Leases.

A Judge in the Superior Court at Baltimore has been explaining the meaning of the provision in a lease which requires that a tenant shall keep premises in good order and repair. The word "keep," he said, implied an obligation to put the premises in repair if they were out of repair when received, and to keep them so, for it would be idle to stipulate to keep in repair what is not in repair, and the covenant was therefore equivalent to "put and keep and deliver up" in good order and repair. The words "good order and repair" meant such a reasonable condition of fitness as belongs to houses of the age, class, and condition, as good repair for one might not be such for another. The house must not be defaced, and must be used with proper and reasonable care.

The Professional Bondsman.

"What is a professional bondsman?" asked a New York reporter of a Ludlow street jail officer.

"Why, bless me, don't you know? There is lots of them in the city. They hang around the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, ready to go bail for any one who gets into trouble, and will do it for any price according to the mess a man gets into and the amount of money he has at his command. The usual tariff is fifteen per cent., but will take less rather than lose the job. They generally have a middle-man, sometimes two, so that the bondsman can swear with a clear conscience that he is not paid for the service. Why, I have seen a batch of them together rigging one of their number out so that he would make a credible appearance in court, and in order to do so, one would take off his coat for the bondsman to wear, another would furnish the vest, another exchange pants with him, and others various other articles until the best belonging to the lot had been selected. Then he would march to court, and, if rejected, hurry back to assist in dressing up another of their number, who, perhaps, might be better versed in the *modus operandi* of bail-giving, and in his examination would steer clear of the rocky questions his predecessor split upon. They are usually middle-aged men who, in early life, have been merchants, but now come under the head of 'broken down,' and are easily told to a professional eye by the shiny gloss upon their broadcloth, and the stove-blacking polish on their boots. Oh, the sheriff's got 'em all down 'P. B.' on his books; but sometimes when one of 'em keeps away for a long time and turns up under another name, they manage to squeeze him through. He has to be awful careful. I remember a case that happened lately, where the man is yet in the jail. Bonds were given in the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the prisoner, the sureties swearing that they were worth seventy-five thousand dollars each, and everything seeming correct, the sheriff was about to accept them and release the prisoner, when one of the old deputies came in and recognized them as P. B's. The sheriff, with a view to bring them within the criminal law, never let them know they were recognized, and proceeded to administer the oath to them, but they were just as wide awake on their part, and had recognized the old deputy, and fearing that he might 'give them away,' as the boys call it, casually inquired if residing in New Jersey made any difference in their being accepted, and on being informed that it did, withdrew from the bond without taking the required oath, and so saved themselves. But for the chance visit of the old deputy they would have been accepted, and the sheriff made liable for the thirty thousand dollars."

Woman as a Student.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm takes rather a gloomy view of the co-education of the sexes. She says that boys and girls are now just as much competitors in the race for learning as though they were admitted to the same college halls, as in her opinion they ought to be; but the girls are at a tremendous disadvantage, and fall early in the race to fill untimely graves. The main reason of this disadvantage she finds in the fashionable dress of the day. She says:

> By means of corset, band, or belt, her liver is divided into an upper and a lower section, the one forced up to crowd the heart, lungs, and stomach; the other down to find room, as it can, where there is no room for it. Every vital organ is displaced or cramped. Blockades are established, by tight shoes, tight gloves, tight garters, tight corsets, or, still more murderous, tight skirt-bands; and there the blood must run by extra force of pumping, every time it passes from the heart to the extremities or back. * * * To study in such a costume is to burn the candle at both ends, but the spirit of the age is upon her; the ages to come press on her, study she must, and die she must.

Finishing a Poisoner.

The Denver *News*, in characteristic Western style, tells the following story:

Last spring a party of buffalo hunters, six in number, were encamped at Two Buttes, about twenty miles from the present town of Granada, in Bent county. A man, known only by the name of "Jimmy" was their cook. Soon after eating breakfast on the morning in question, all began to feel sick, and in a short while it became evident that the food they had eaten contained poison. They had recourse to tobacco tea, which caused them to vomit the poisoned food. "Jimmy" was suspected and watched. Recently he was seen to put some white powder, which proved to be arsenic, in the coffee. The scoundrel desired to poison the hunters to secure their outfit. The hunters made a target of "Jimmy," and when they were done with him he wasn't of much use to himself or any one else. He was formerly a New York rough, and his bones are bleaching upon the arid plains of Southern Colorado.

New Pavement.

A new street pavement has been tried in San Francisco. It is called "hydro-carbolized brick," and is made of bricks of a soft, porous nature, which are boiled in coal tar, which renders them tough and nearly as hard as granite. A road-bed is made by leveling the sand and packing it with water. A layer of prepared brick is then laid flatwise, each brick being dipped in boiling tar as it is put down. This is overlaid by a second course of prepared brick placed close together edgewise, each brick dipped as before. The interstices are then filled with boiling tar, and the whole covered with a thin layer of screened gravel. The cost is about thirty-six or thirty-seven cents per square foot.

An Exciting Deer Hunt.

A Struggle with a Wounded Buck in the Water—The Hunter Diving for his Life.

Curley Pete Quick, noted as a hunter among a family of famous hunters, had an exciting adventure with a wounded buck in Big Log Tavern Pond, Penn., He was on a runway, and an immense five prong buck ran into the pond, near where he stood. Quick jumped into his boat, and followed the deer, discharging both barrels of his rifle at the animal. He says he "hit it bad," but it kept right on. Redoubling his efforts, he sent his boat alongside the deer. It had got far out into the pond, which at that spot is half a mile wide, and very deep. Quick had dropped his rifle in the bottom of the boat, without reloading. He thought the buck was so badly wounded that he could dispatch it with his knife. He seized it by one of its horns and tried to hold it, but the deer plunged at the same time, and the horn broke off, throwing the hunter backward, and almost capsizing the boat.

Regaining his equilibrium, Quick again seized the deer by the horns. The buck whirled suddenly and pulled Quick out of the boat. He landed squarely on the deer's back, still retaining his hold on its horns. He was in a perilous position, a long way from land, and his boat lying bottom side up. He knew from experience the danger of a hand-to-hand contest with a wounded deer, on land or water. If he could hold his position on the deer's back, he hoped to be carried safely ashore. But the deer, by a sudden ducking of his head, threw the hunter over his head in front of him, and the next instant struck him with his fore feet. Quick saw that he must fight for his life. Drawing his knife he closed with the now frantic animal. He plunged the knife into the deer's neck twice, and then it slipped from his hand and sank, leaving him defenceless.

The deer meantime had not remitted in the least his mode of warfare, and Quick's clothing was almost entirely stripped from him. Finding that he stood no possible chance with the buck, he dove from its sight, and coming up some distance off, made for the nearest shore. The deer did not follow, but took the shore at another point and lost no time in leaving Quick and the pond far behind him. The hunter found himself in a most pitiable plight. He was nearly naked and benumbed with cold. Moreover, he was on the side of the pond opposite his cabin, and was obliged to walk half way round, through the underbrush, before he could reach it. His wounds were painful, but not serious. The buck was found dead the next day a quarter of a mile away.

Stokes and Walworth in Prison.

A Sing Sing correspondent says:—A draft of fifty convicts went to Auburn prison. The authorities intended that Stokes and Walworth should have been among the number, but the serious illness of both prevented their removal for the present.

Stokes is uneasy under prison rule, and was greatly alarmed when informed by the warden that he must go to Auburn prison. Many very silly letters are received at the prison for Stokes, some congratulating him on his light sentence, others asking for his autograph, all of which, of course, are destroyed. Walworth has become melancholy in the extreme since the novelty of prison life has passed, and he has settled down to the monotony of tramping from the mess-room to the work-shop and from thence to his gloomy cell. He appears to have realized the stern reality of prison discipline, but is very quiet and submits promptly to the rules of the prison. He never speaks unkindly to any one, answers all questions in a gentle tone of voice; but, when left to himself, appears overwhelmed with sorrow and remorse. He has lost all freshness of countenance, and seems to be breaking down rapidly in health.

While in the Chapel, a few days ago, he was seized with vertigo, and had to be assisted to the hospital. Medicine was administered, and he retired to his cell, preferring its touch of straw to hospital treatment. Since then he has been suffering from pleurisy, and is, on the whole, a pitiable object; just on the threshhold of life, he has the appearance of an old man. His physical punishment, however, seems nothing when compared to his mental agony. When sick he never complains, nor does he ask for anything.

A Fitting Rebuke.

There are manymen in existence who deem it no harm to speak slightly of woman; according to their idea, it is quite meet that the strong should assail the weak. One of these robbers of reputation received a severe rebuke on a recent occasion. At a dinner at which no ladies were present, this man, in responding to a toast, "Women," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, exclaiming that the best among them were little better than the worst, the chief difference being their surroundings. At the conclusion of the speech, a gentleman rose to his feet and said:

"I trust the gentleman, in the application of his remarks, refers to his own mother and sisters, not ours."

The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming, and the maligner of women was covered with confusion and shame.

Teachers' Salaries.—New York city has fixed the maximum annual salary of the male principals of grammar schools at $3,000, of male vice-principals at $2,500, of male first assistants at $2,000, and of other male assistants $1,000. It is also provided that the maximum salary of female principals shall be $2,000; of female vice-principals, $1,500; of female first assistants (if instructing classes of a particular grade), $1,[illegible], and of other female assistants, an amount ranging from $600 to $900.

Facts and Fancies.

Fears are entertained that the United States steamer Ada has been lost with forty hands on board.

Powdered borax is a sovereign remedy for water-bugs. It never fails when sifted about their haunts.

A fight between Turks and Arabs in El-Ahsa, Arabia, recently, resulted in the killing of 300 of the latter and seventy of the former.

There was never a time when newspapers made so much "bustle" in the world as of late, and yet they do not seem to be getting very much behind.

A philadelphia merchant who has been in business 32 years owned up the other day that he didn't know what a sight draft was, and he wasn't blind, either.

Fiji offers the right of suffrage to all foreigners after they have resided six months in the country. Australians fear that the offer is not an entirely disinterested one.

Since the beginning of the United States government it has given away 78,052,800 acres of land to soldiers, making in all half a million farms of 160 acres to each.

Ohio is becoming quite a tobacco-growing State. During the present year it has produced 30,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and Cincinnati bids fair to become an exporting centre and market for the popular leaf.

In Indiana and Illinois one rides hundreds of miles through cornfields which have been bearing fifty bushels to the acre, year after year, without manure, for twenty years in succession. The soil seems inexhaustible.

An English gentleman, recently deceased, imperatively willed that his wife should not, after his decease, "offend artistic taste or blazon the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature by the exhibition of a widow's cap."

Fashion presents some curious problems. When skirts were worn three yards in diameter, eighteen yards of material were enough for a dress, but now they are made to fit closely to the figure at least thirty yards are necessary.

Some young fellows in Lowell considered it a good joke, at the close of a lecture in Huntington Hall, to raise their umbrellas. The result was that every one who came out with an umbrella opened it and sailed away amid the cheers of the aforesaid youngsters.

It is officially announced that the British Government will hold the Government of Spain and all concerned responsible for further executions of British subjects in Cuba. At the same time, Great Britain reserves its decision on the executions which have already taken place.

It is rumored that Ryan and Varona, of the Virginius, not dying easily, a Spanish officer thrust his sword through Ryan's heart, and that the bloodthirsty mob severed the heads from the bodies, placed them on spikes, and marched through the city. The Virginius is reported sunk at St. Jago.

As a consequence of the panic, the price of yellow seal Johannisberger, which is sold "only to crowned heads and Americans," has fallen to $15 a bottle. This will be grateful news to many of our unfortunate bankers and brokers whose suspension forces them to economize even in the necessaries of life.

A horrible case of murder and mutilation at Ghazepoor, India, has occurred. It appears that a woman, having cut her step-son in pieces, roasted them, and served them up for her husband's supper. He, however, discovering a finger among the pieces, was so horrified to find it belonging to his infant son, that on extracting a confession from his wife, he at once sent for the police and gave her into custody.

Many Cubans Arrested.

When the City of New York arrived at Havana, says a correspondent, a portion of her passengers were arrested immediately on landing. Among those thus arrested was a niece of Aldama, who was searched for letters supposed to be concealed on her person. Correspondence implicating a score of the principal Cuban families in the island was found. No attempt has apparently been made to conceal the plans intended to be conveyed in cypher. The names and plans of the conspirators were all found. An expressman named Bambalier in Havana, who was in the confidence of the Cubans, had gone on board to obtain similar criminal correspondence and had also concealed a number of letters in his under-garments, but on coming up from the hold to go ashore he saw what had been the fate of the other extemporized post-carrier and endeavored to throw them overboard. Some lodged, however, in the guards, and were thus seen by the police, who rescued those that had fallen in the water, and when Bambalier appeared he was arrested and hurried away with the other prisoners to Fort Cabana, which is a fortress corresponding to the Morro Castle, at the other end of the town. He was to have been shot the next morning, and the writer's informant had little doubt, so great was the feeling against the insurrectionists, that the order was carried out. What especially embittered the Spaniards against Bambalier was that he had always been a conspirator, and had only just been released from the Isle of Pines, where he had been confined the past eighteen months for offences similar to this last offence.

The arrest of Bambalier and the Cubans who arrived on the City of New York was the signal for the immediate arrest of forty of the principal Cuban citizens in Havana and vicinity who were implicated by the captured correspondence. The arrests were going on up to the last hour that the writer's informant was in the city, and universal terror and confusion prevailed among the Cubans still left at large. None knew how many names had been mentioned in the letters in the possession of the authorities. Flight was almost impossible, and any attempt would be a proof of guilt. Their only [illegible] was to possess their souls in [illegible] and await the fate that seemed [illegible]

The M'Kean Miner.

TERMS—$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1873.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor.

To the Voters of McKean County:

We earnestly appeal to you to attend the special election to be held on the 16th of December, instant, and vote for the New Constitution.

The Convention to revise our State Constitution was so framed as to avoid all considerations of Party Politics. The members who composed it were of the purest, ablest and best of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth. They knew of the wants of the people of a great State. They had before them the Constitutions of all the States of our Union, that they might cull from them those parts which were good, and which were shown by the light of experience to be desirable for the people of a free government. They deliberated patiently, hearing and judging of reasons for and against particular provisions. They have given you the result of their labors in an instrument fully adapted to the wants of the times; which will defend the people from all encroachments of monopoly; render the protection of the laws alike for the poor and the rich; purify the ballot-box and give our whole Commonwealth the right again to be considered the Keystone State.

It is for you to say whether you will have this Constitution. It has its enemies. You can see of the class they must be. They are unscrupulous, they have the money and will use it to overcome the effect of the votes of the honest yeomanry of the country. Do not let them succeed. *Be every man at the polls and work.* You will never have such another opportunity to redeem your State and yourselves.

M. A. SPRAGUE,
Ch'n Rep. County Commitee.
JOHN C. BACKUS,
Ch'n Dem. County Committee.

* * *

The command of vehement language evinced by the editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* in his opposition to the new Constitution is truly wonderful. We were not aware that the proposed Constitution was such a monstrous and iniquitous scheme, and it will take better arguments against it than the Harrisburg organ has yet produced to make us believe it still. The better way for the people to do, in the face of rabid newspaper discussion, is to take a copy, read each section carefully, and vote according to their own best judgment, yea or nay.

* * *

— An Episcopal clergyman who objected to the singing of the John Brown song on board a Cunard steamer because there were Southerners on board, was politely reminded of his own indiscretion in urging the claims of the Savior upon the congregated passengers, a large number of whom were Jews.

* * *

— A French resident of Carondelet, Mo., ninety-nine years old, is credited with the paternity of a series of children ranging in age from seventy-five to six.

* * *

— It is said that a bar of iron worth five dollars is worth, when manufactured into horseshoes, $10.50; table knives, $180; buttons, and buckles, $4,035; springs of watches, $350,000.

Orphan's Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Smethport, on the 19th day of Dec. next, at 2 o'clock p. m., two-fifths interest in the following described property to-wit: All that certain messuage situate in the township of Annin, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows; Beginning at a hemlock twenty-three perches north and forty-nine perches east from the northeast corner of lot No. 35 conveyed to King & Bell, thence west one hundred and twenty-six and five-tenths perches to a post corner, thence north sixty and three tenths perches to a post corner thence east one hundred and twenty six and five-tenths perches to a post corner, thence south sixty-three and three tenths perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty acres strict measure more or less, being the south part of lot No. 420 of Keating survey, and part of warrant 3177; on which there are about 10 acres improved, one frame house, one small frame barn, about 12 apple trees, good spring of water.

Terms, Cash.

CALVIN M. FARNHAM.
Guardian of the minor heirs of Jane and D. B. Farnham, deceased
Dec. 1, 1873

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.
Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

James D. Otto.

Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better, cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon-makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.
Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS
for sale at THIS OFFICE.

GO TO
EATON & SPRAGUE'S
FOR YOUR
STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,
and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.
THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and no seal this third day of December A. D. 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workman-like manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.
Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to Dundas Dick about his Sandal Wood Oil Capsules, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not DUNDAS, DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and Dundas, Dick & Co., take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

Physicians who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure Oil in the best and cheapest form.

Dundas, Dick & Co use more Oil of Sandalwood in the manufacture of their capsules than all the wholesale and retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the pure oil is sold cheaper in their capsules than in any other form.

Oil of Sandalwood is fast superseding every other remedy; sixty capsules only being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days.—From no other medicine can this result be had.

Dick's soft capsules solve the problem long considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft capsules are put up in tin foil and neat boxes thirty in each, and are the only capsules prescribed by Physicians.

☞ These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York.

SOLD AT ALL DRUGSTORES.

General Agency 110 Reade Street, New York.

K1-1—3

Jury List for December Term, 1873

TRAVERSE.

Annin—Theron Cooper, Leonard Jewell, D Simpson, W H Taylor, J H Kinney

Bradford—B C H van, J S Seward, T J Melvin

Ceres—V P Carter, Danl Morse, J J Roberts Harvy Bridge, H W Austin

Eldred—A T Carden.

Hamlin—John Dutcher, H T Sawyer

Keating—Eben Gallup, J A Bond, C D Calkins, Wilbur Acre, Seth Gifford, Thos Hassey, James Daily, E F Robbins, Archie Stevens Nelson Rice

Liberty—H J Barrett, Isaiah Dolley, Wm Medbury, Bassel Carter, A J Abbey, James Otto, A N Lil Bebridge

Lafayette—G W Watrous, Geo. Bowen, Danl. Davis

Norwich—Orlando Gallup

Otto—John Swink, Simon Briggs, James Miles, W F Sprague

Smethport—Amos Bishop, E Sartwell

Sergeant—Jacob Hafner

Wetmore—Thomas Ryan, J D Barnes, Geo. Welker, Joshua Davis

GRAND

Bradford—Austin Watrous, Z W Fisher, P T Kennedy, Hiram Beardsly

Ceres—A J Southerland, W H Smith, F W Leonard, Harvy Bridge, John Pearsall, N Peabody

Hamlin—J E D White, D F Pattison

Keating—Chester Baker

Liberty—Thos. McDowell, James Moore, L L Heath, Eugene Mallen

Lafayette—Wm. Hoop, James Hoop

Norwich—Andrus Bliss, E Smith, Johnathan Colegrove, C B Burdick

Wetmore—D T Hall

Notice.

THE undersigned having dissolved co-partnership are anxious to close the books of the concern as soon as possible. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately by cash or note, or the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

BARD & BARBOUR.
Smethport, Nov. 1, 1873.

CHANGE ENDS!

CHANGE ENDS!

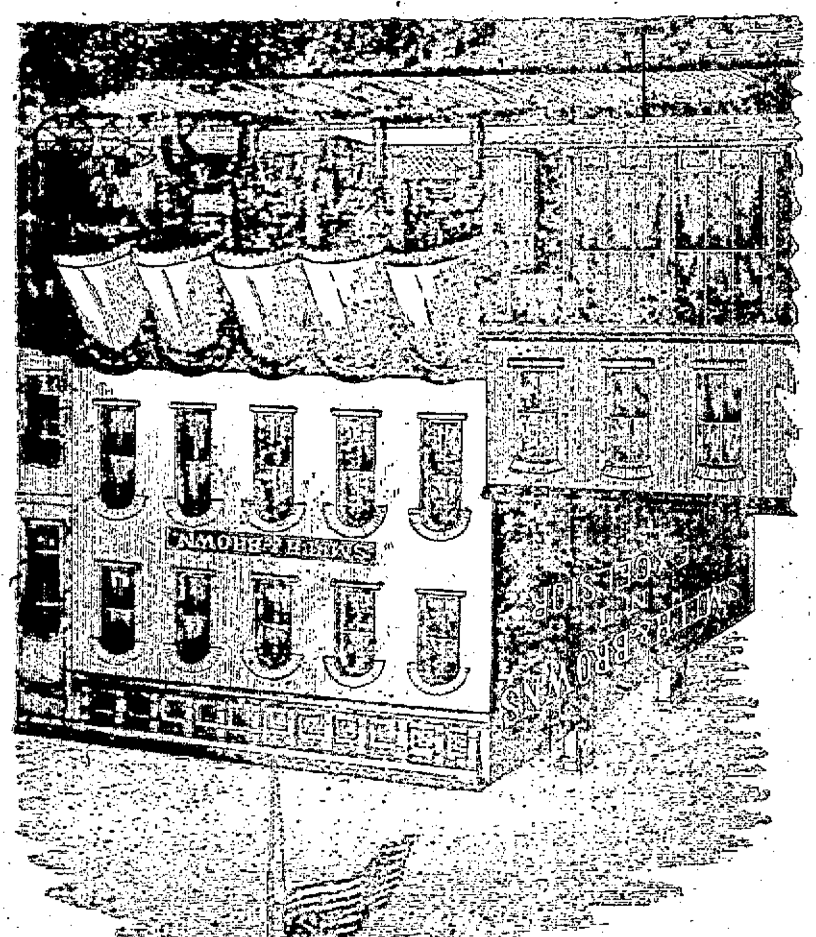
REVERSE THE PAPER, I MEAN,

READ,

REFLECT,

AND

ACT PROMPTLY!



GREAT

REDUCTION!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th INST.,

R. O. SMITH,

Olean, N. Y.

Will offer his Entire Stock at prices that will compete successfully with those of the forced sales of any house in the State, not excepting Assigned Stock, and those being sold by the Sheriff.

HOW IS THIS!

Our entire stock of CARPETS AT COST.

Five Cases Best Standard Prints AT 11 CENTS.

Two Cases Ginghams at 12 & 15 CENTS.

Ten Bales 4-4 Sheetings at from 10 TO 12 CENTS

FURS and BUFFALO ROBES WAY DOWN! DOWN!

Fifty Chests SIX SHILLING TEA for FORTY CENTS.

Fifty Barrels "A" COFFEE SUGAR at ELEVEN CENTS.

Our customers and the trade generally are requested to call and examine our immense stock at reduced prices.

R. O. SMITH.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying your clothing of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., and PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent PANIC PRICES, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOY'S CLOTHING,

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city.

CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

M. Levy, { Olean, N. Y. (Korns' Old Stand.)
Port Allegany, Pa., Empire Block.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,
OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY
carefully repaired and warranted.

☞ ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER. ☜

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

BUFFALO CARDS.

P. BECKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
AN DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Nails, Etc., Etc
468 and 470 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

Trial List—December Term, 1873.

Jas E Blair, et al, vs Joseph F Clark.
L B Prosser vs Joseph F Clark,
J F Clark vs A T Newell.
Utica Orphan Asylum vs J D Leonard
Utica Orphan Asylum vs J D Leonard.
A N Taylor vs T L Chapin.
Keating township vs M S Sheldon and W S Oviatt.
Keating township vs M S Sheldon and W J Pratt.
Keating township vs M S Sheldon and Wm. Gifford.
Loyal Ward vs Bradford School District. 4
H S Baker vs J F Clark
Fred Collins vs Richard E Looker.
James R Curtin vs D D Comes.
Appeal from Auditors Report of Keating township.
Chas. M Brace vs Horace Scott.

Smethport Nov. 14th, 1873.

M A Sprague, Pro.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of John Talmadge, late of Liberty township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers and all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment.

A. L WRIGHT,
S. H. TALMADGE,
Admr's.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

Callar & Robinson,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
KANE, PA.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

THE VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO. want reliable and energetic Agents in this County. The "VICTOR" is a Lock-stitch, Shuttle Machine with Self-setting Needle, best finished and most perfect machine offered. An increase of over 500 per cent. on sales of 1872 over 1872. For Terms, &c., Address

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.
1227 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For the BLOOD IS LIFE

If you are Suffering from any
CHRONIC DISEASE,
Broken Down Constitution,
Or require a Remedy to
Purify and Enrich the Blood,

You will find Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root to possess greater merit, cure you more speedily, and do you more good than any and all other remedies combined. That Pale, Yellow, Sickly-looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. What is it? It is nature's own restorer! A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any Disease whose real or direct cause is Bad Blood. Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs or Bones, Constitutions broken down by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For Syphilis, or Syphilitic taint, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Sold by

McCOY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of the late Rowland Burdick, late of the borough of Smethport, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

W. S. OVIATT, Executor,
MARY A. BURDICK, Executrix.
Smethport, Nov. 27, 1873.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act Relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, M. N. POWELL, High Sheriff of the county of M'Kean, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the county of M'Kean, that a General Election will be held in said County of M'Kean on the third Tuesday of December, 1873, [being the 16th day of the month] at which time the qualified electors will vote upon the rejection or adoption of the New Constitution.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The Borough of Smethport at Court House in Smethport.

The township and Borough of Bradford at school house in Bradford village.

The tp. of Ceres at house of E. J. Barber.

The tp. of Corydon at school house near Thomas Conover's.

The tp. of Eldred at Eldred Hotel.

The tp of Hamlin at school house near J. R. B. White's.

The tp. of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrisons.

The tp of Keating at Court House in Smethport.

The tp of Liberty at house of N. Palmer.

The tp of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette Corners.

The tp of Norwich at house of C B Burdick.

The tp of Otto in the school-house at Duke's Centre.

The tp of Sergeant at what is known as the "old white school house."

The tp. of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

MANNER OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several election districts of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classed as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for and be labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Notice is likewise hereby given that all persons except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or of [illegible]

[illegible]

In case the person who shall [illegible] the second highest number [illegible] at the next preceding election [illegible] the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election [illegible] number to fill such vacancy.

Also, that where a [illegible] unavoidable accident, [illegible] meeting of judges, then the [illegible] turn shall be taken charge of [illegible] inspectors or clerks of the election [illegible] who shall do and perform the duties [illegible] of said judge unable to attend.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport on the First Friday next after the said second Tuesday of October, then and there to do those things required.

AN ORDINANCE

For submitting the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, as passed a second reading.

Be ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instruction. The commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said commissioners shall, at least five days before said election cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally lists, returns, circulars of instruction, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "new constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the new constitution," and for all persons giving negative vote the words "Against the new constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new constitution, then it shall be the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution then it shall be rejected and be declared null and void.

4. * * * * * * * *

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered shall be permitted to make proof of his right to vote before the election officers according to the election laws of this commonwealth. * * * *

5. In each of the counties of the commonwealth (except Philadelphia) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same within five days after the election, directed to the President of the convention at Harrisburg.

JNO. H. WALKER, President
D. L. IMBRIE, Clerk.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Smethport this 20th day of November 1873.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Richard Hatfield vs Pitt., Buff. & Roch. R. R. Co. } In Common Pleas of McKean county, Dec. Term, 1873.

McKean County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To the Sheriff of said county *Greeting:* We command you that you Summon Pittsburgh, Buffalo & Rochester Railroad company so that they be and appear before our Court of common Pleas to be held at Smethport, in and for said county, on the third Monday of December, next, there to answer Richard Hatfield of a plea in action of trespass in the case upon promises and have you then and there this writ. Witness the Hon. R. W. Williams, President Judge of our said court the 27th day of Sept., A. D., 1873.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Proth'y

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and attested copy of the original now in my hands.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1873.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—	
Night Express	4 53 a m
Through Mail	3 10 p m
Local Freight	6.45 a m
Buffalo Local Freight	9.23 a m
Through Freight	12.27 a m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—	
Accommodation	11 30 a m
Night Express	6 34 p m
Local Freight	2.30 p m
Port Allegany Local	5.15 p m
Through Freight	11 12 p m

The Last Call.

The accounts of the late firm of Bard & Barbour have been placed in the hands of their Attorney, D. R. Hamlin Esq., for collection. All accounts not paid before Dec. 20th will be prosecuted.

BARD & BARBOUR.

— Lyman Tremain's fee for defending Stokes was $25,000.

— Nine dollars per cord is what the Buffalonians pay for four foot wood.

— One of our village girls called on Mart Armstrong the other day for a deck of postal cards.

— The Baptist Dime party will be held at the residence of Mrs. A. Rifle, Wednesday evening Dec 10.

The Cameron Coal Company have so far continued working their full force, and paid full wages regularly.

— Public meetings for the discussion of the new Constitution are becoming quite popular in surrounding localities.

— Services next Sabbath at the M E. Church at 10½ o'clock a. m Subject of Bible class lesson Paul and Barnabas.

— The Democrat thinks the surging and heaving talents of Ridgway cannot find vent without a literary Lyceum

— A correspondent of an exchange speaks of his native place as being the worst place [illegible] of any in the State. He has never travelled in this direction.

— They are to have a lunatic asylum at Warren Cowen, of the Mail, expects to run his paper as usual, though—till the building is ready for occupants.

— The Danbury News man spoke in prayer meeting the other evening, and solemnly observed [illegible]

To Visitors — [illegible]

We have [illegible] from Bradford [illegible] the death and funeral [illegible] of Nelson Parker [illegible] too late for insertion.

— Eaton & Sp[illegible] this week a change in their advertisement. They [illegible] of the enterprising [illegible] and deserve the patronage of [illegible] county.

We are told that a better [illegible]

McL[illegible] look at his stock of useful and beautiful articles and you will certainly be satisfied.

— We owe our readers an apology for the small amount of reading matter in the Miner. Advertisements must have a place, and the more the better for our pantries and pockets. But in a week or two we will be able to give our usual amount of reading matter.

— The printers, of course, were obliged to work on Thanksgiving day, therefore we cannot give a report of Rev. J. L. Rusbridge's sermon. We are told that it was an able discourse and expect to be able to lay it before our readers as soon as we have the space in our columns.

Why do not our Borough Council and Board of School Directors direct the publication of their proceedings for the benefit of other citizens and taxpayers who may be interested? or are they secret societies? Out in the world they do such things and our columns are always open to such matters of public interest.

— On Thanksgiving day the employees of the Williamsport GAZETTE and BULLETIN distributed two hundred loaves of bread to the poor. The employees of the MINER beat that. They distributed three turkeys to the poor on that day, that is took them to their own humble homes.

— The learned editor of the St. Marys Gazette solemnly informs us that snow, rain and sleet have been ALTERNATING in that vicinity for one long week. Among our other blessings, we are thankful that we do not live in a land where the elements ALTERNATE so terribly. It must be awful for the natives.

— Some of our subscribers inform us that they have received bills from us for amounts that they have already paid to Mr Bard Others may be in the same boat. These at present unavoidable mistakes cannot be more provoking to them than they are to us. Our apology to such is that they are due to circumstances over which we have no control, and we will gladly rectify such mistakes as soon as notified.

— The largest concourse of people attended the funeral of the late Nelson Parker, at Limestone, that has ever been witnessed at a similar ceremony in McKean or Cattaraugus counties. There were over 2000 people present. A long procession of his brother Masons, comprising Master Masons, the Chapter and Council, St. John's Commandery and the Knight Templars of Olean, headed by the Wellsville Cornet Band, marched in the last sad rites.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Nelson Parker, of Bradford, is run over by the Cars and Killed Instantly. Full Account of the Tragedy.

[From Our Olean Correspondent.]

Olean Dec. 1, 1873.

Last Thursday morning Nelson Parker an aged and esteemed resident of Limestone, N. Y., was killed by the cars at Carrollton. He came down on the morning train from Limestone to Carrollton and while waiting to take No 3 for Jamestown went across the track to the Junction House. The way freight going east took the switch between the depot and hotel, and commenced unloading freight across the track piling it upon the platform Mr Parker came down from the hotel, climbed over the bumpers of the way freight between the locomotive and first car, and with head down, walked directly upon the main track in front of No. 25 (a freight going west) The noise of the escaping steam blowing off from the way freight engine prevented his hearing the advancing train until it was within about four feet of him, when he sprang from the track and attempted to get upon the platform, but the freight that lay piled up in front of him prevented and the cylinder of the engine caught him, pulling him under the train. The left leg was severed just above the knee, and left at the place where he was struck, the train carrying him about 22 rods before it was stopped, mangling and crushing him at every revolution of the wheels, and when at last he fell off into a ditch five cars had passed over the left thigh and leg and almost the entire left side was jammed to a jelly. He lived only about five minutes after the train was stopped The train was running about 10 miles an hour when it struck him An inquest was held the same day and his remains removed to his home, and were buried at Limestone on Sunday with Masonic honors Deceased was for some years a partner of Frank Irving in the lumber business at Irving's Mills At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Parker & Melvin of Bradford, and was well known over McKean and Cattaraugus counties. His bereaved family have the sympathy of a large circle of mourning friends.

We have received the following resolutions from Bradford Lodge A Y M which were adopted in respect to the late Nelson Parker

WHEREAS, In the providence of Him, [illegible]

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased and commend them to the loving and tender care of the God of the widow and Fatherless

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of our deceased Brother and that they be published in the McKean Miner.

J. E. Bliss,
J W Brawley,
Com. on Resolutions

ATTENTION YOUNG NIMRODS. — As a [illegible] boys are usually very well behaved for village boys, and it is not until they reach the age of maturity and manhood that their pranks assume a very obnoxious character But we must speak of a popular sport of the young boys and girls that threatens to become this winter as it was last an [illegible] and outrageous nuisance. We refer to the [illegible] coasting [illegible]. The practice is to walk from the Methodist Church to Main street [illegible] for that purpose, but constant use has rendered it so slippery as to endanger the life and limb of foot passengers. We hope the parents will forbid their children sliding down hill on that walk, at least until [illegible] the borough authorities take it in hand and as a last resort we are willing to form part of a committee to appoint a few first class funerals of bad little boys and girls and have the material ready

THE ACADEMY — The Fall term of the Smethport Academy will close in about two weeks After a vacation of one week the regular Winter term will commence — At present and until the close of the present term the time is to be devoted almost exclusively to reviewing the studies of the term Those who are intending to enter for the winter term would do wisely to attend the remaining two weeks of this term and review with the present classes, and thus get a good start upon their winters' work Prof Train informs us that he would be glad to have as many as could do so to take this course. He and his two assistants, Mrs Train and Miss Lane are laboring earnestly to build up a first class academic school, and deserve to meet with all possible encouragement.

PITHOLE.—Pithole past and Pithole present are two very different places. As an illustration of the present deadness of things there, we mention the fact that the famous Danforth House, which cost $23,000, was sold a few days ago for a ten dollar note, and the furniture which cost $20,000, brought less than $50. From a village of 15,000 inhabitants, it has now nine families remaining to denote where Pithole formerly stood. Once it had seventy hotels, but it has none now. Once it had a daily newspaper, a theatre, extensive water works and all the paraphernalia of a city, but now nothing remaineth. Even the Pithole & Oleopolis R. R. run but one train of one car a day. An exchange truly says that the once booming, whirring, swarming hillside now presents the gloom of death, the silence of the grave.—Cath. Republican.

THE LYCEUM.— Those who attended the Lyceum Saturday evening had no cause to regret the literary performances, though they had abundant reason to complain of the arrangements for heating and lighting the hall. We are authorized to say, however, that these defects will be remedied before the next meeting. The essay by Mr. Milliken was, as might be expected, an ably argumentative paper, on the subject of The Repeal of the Usury Law. The event of the evening was Hon. B. D. Hamlin's address upon the New Constitution — We regret that every voter in the county could not have heard it or that we cannot publish it entire. That the audience was deeply interested is evident from the earnest attention they gave the speaker, while suffering from the inclemancy of the weather and the somnolent influences of an almost Egyptian darkness

At the next meeting, Saturday evening, the following programme will be filled

Essay—S W. Smith, News of the week, Local and General. D. R. Hamlin; Select Reading, J T Reily.

The debate will be conducted by Messrs. W A Williams and W J Milliken as chief disputants, discussing the following question:

RESOLVED. That article 17th, of the new Constitution relating to Railroads and Canals ought to be incorporated in the organic law of the State.

We desire to call the attention of builders and contractors to the advertisement of the Board of School Directors of the Smethport School District, to be found in another column. This is a job worth looking after, at the same time the contractors may as well understand that the Board is composed of men who will see that the contract is fully carried out.

Notice

To Jurors Witnesses and Parties In order to enable all the voters of McKean county to attend the election and vote on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution on Tuesday, the 16th day of December the trial of causes in Court will not commence until Wednesday morning the 17th inst I am authorized to give notice that you will not be required to attend Court until the time above named

Sheriff's Office, Smethport,
Dec 1st, 1873

M. N POWELL,
Sheriff

The following which we clip from an exchange is good and will apply to almost any locality

"The drummers came down like wolves on the fold, their toes were all frosted, their noses all cold Their wealth of [illegible] business [illegible] through the town, they gathered the money and salted it down, then took a few orders and lit out of here, with their heads full of business and [illegible] full of beer"

ANOTHER OLD RESIDENT GONE — On Thursday of last week we were startled by the announcement that Esq Ford of our borough, had sold his cutter to "Tallygorum of Alton The apparatus was constructed some forty years since and (when collected together) reminded one of a portable daguerreotype car.

— A day in the moon is fourteen times as long as a day on earth What a place in which to give a six months note!—but what a boon to the Lunatics, when they work by the day!

School House Letting

[illegible]

By order of the Board,
P. E. [illegible], Secy

Smethport, Dec 1, 1873

Business Directory

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county Pa. will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L McCoy.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co

15 [illegible] St., Kane Pa

Prompt attention given to all professional calls

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law Smethport Pa. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care Office up stairs in Sartwell block on Main street

W. J MILLIKEN JOHN C BACKUS

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building Church street, Smethport, Pa

Alfred Sturdvent.

HAS opened a barber shop in the basement of the Bennett House, where he is prepared to do shaving, shampooing, Hair cutting, Dyeing, &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid oath rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins constantly on hand Burial cases and caskets furnished if required.

Bradford Pa., Dec. 21, 1871.

W. F DeGolier,

PRACTICAL JEWELER, and dealer in all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, eye-glasses, silver and plated ware, &c Repairing done with neatness and dispatch and warranted to give satisfaction

New Cabinet Shop.

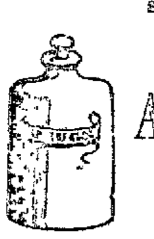
THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walker—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

Armstrong & Co's Column.

AT THE
DRUG STORE, IN SMETHPORT
CAN BE FOUND
The Largest, and Best selected
STOCK OF



AND

TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
COSMETICS,
HAIR OILS,
VARNISHES,
COLOGNE,
PATENT MEDICINES
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY
AND
FANCY GOODS

generally, that was ever brought into Smethport

CHOICE LIQUORS!

Sold only by Prescription or Thoroughly Mo[illegible]ested

—o—

A Call is Solicited.

—o—

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

—o—

Remember the place—one door west of the Post office in the Block

A B ARMSTRONG & CO.

Smethport Aug 10, 1871.

Borough Ordinances.

No 11

SEC 1. Be it enacted and ordained that whenever the ordinance [illegible] 1873 shall [illegible] it shall be the duty of any officer having authority to seize and detain said stock [illegible] and to [illegible] pay the same from [illegible] the ordinance of such breach

SEC 2 The officer shall make diligent enquiry and if the owner cannot be found [illegible] the Borough [illegible] with the fact of the seizure which shall be entered in the [illegible]

SEC 3 [illegible] no owner shall appear or if any [illegible] shall refuse [illegible] one of the Justices of the Peace [illegible] with a minutes [illegible] and also [illegible] owner cannot be found, which shall be [illegible] by the Justice of the Peace [illegible]

SEC 4 If the owner can be found the Justice shall [illegible] to appear on [illegible] day [illegible] the Justice shall hear and determine as right [illegible] provided always that either party shall have the right of appeal

SEC 5 And if the owner does not pay all costs and expenses [illegible] the justice of the peace shall forthwith issue [illegible] to seize said stock and expose to public [illegible] with printed [illegible] public places in the borough [illegible] cases [illegible] the owner [illegible]

SEC 6 [illegible] the Justice [illegible] shall forthwith pay over the money [illegible] to the treasurer of said Borough [illegible] shall [illegible] forever debarred from any recovery

P. T. KENNEDY, Burgess.

No 12

SEC 1. Be it enacted and ordained that any person who shall be found in an intoxicated condition in any street or highway or public house or public place in this [illegible] shall be [illegible] the Burgess or Justice of the Peace [illegible] fined [illegible] to be levied on the [illegible]

SEC 2. If such person shall refuse or neglect to [illegible] or [illegible] cannot be found whereon to levy the same by distress, he or she shall be committed to the county jail until the said [illegible] paid

PETER T KENNEDY, Burgess

No 13

Be it ordained and enacted, that any person found driving [illegible] any horse or cattle on the [illegible] of Bradford [illegible] upon conviction the cost shall be [illegible]

PETER T KENNEDY, Burgess.

[illegible] from the Minutes of the Council of Bradford boro, Nov 10, 1873

F W DAVIS, Clerk

Notice.

I hereby give notice of my retirement from the firm of Ault & Cornforth

C[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., Dec 1, 1873

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday the 15th day of December, A D 1873, at one o'clock p m., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit.

The following described real estate All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Wetmore county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows Beginning at a post in the southern boundary of the Big Level State Road at the northeast corner of L M Johnson's lot, running thence along the line of the said L M Johnson's lot south forty five degrees, east two hundred and five perches to the southeast corner of the same thence north forty one degrees east one hundred perches to a post corner, thence north forty nine degrees west two hundred and twenty-one perches to a post corner in the south boundary of the Big Level State Road thence along the south boundary of the same south twenty six degrees, west seventeen perches thence south thirty three degrees west eighty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres and eighty-one square perches, more or less, unimproved

Seized taken in execution and will be sold as the property of John C. Smith at the suit of Frederick Collins et al

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 27, 1873.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

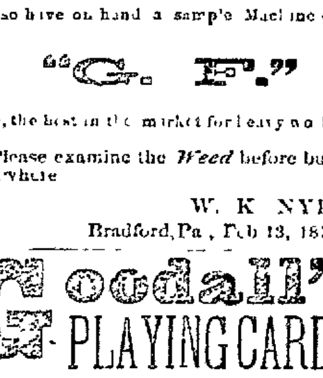
WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared. With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

"Look Before You Leap."



On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling.

I also have on hand a sample Machine of the

"G. F."

size, the best in the market for heavy work

Please examine the *Weed* before buying elsewhere

W. K NYE.

Bradford, Pa., Feb 13, 1873.

Goodall's PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

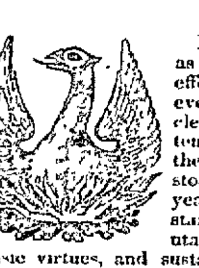
STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice common card.
VIRGINIAS—Fine calico backs
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, [Pat cut backs various colors and designs.]
GOLDMAIDS—[Euchre deck.] extra quality
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made
MT VERNONS—Extra fine two color patterns
ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS

Price list on application Dealers supplied by

VICTOR E MAUGER,
105 to 112 Leeds Street, New York

11 4

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula,** and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Taylor & Young's Column.

DRY GOODS,
HATS
&
CAPS,
SHAWLS,
BOOTS
&
SHOES,

FLOUR, PORK, FEED,

LUMBERMENS' SUPPLIES.

—o—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CASSIMERES,

NOTIONS, CLOTHS, &c.

Marked down lower than

Ever Before.

A great stock, and great inducements. There is no humbug about our goods. Their quality recommends them everywhere. Prices within the reach of all.

Taylor & Young.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows.

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a m Through Mail daily except Sundays stopping at Olean 10.35. Larrabees 11.30. Port Allegany 11.23. Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B N & P. Depot at Emporium at 6.09 p m for local points on the P & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.27 Larrabees 7.10, Port Allegany 7.40, Emporium 8 50 p. m

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2 35 a. m Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.52, Larrabees 4.17, Olean 5.10. 8.50 a m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

3.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.49, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.38, Buffalo 1.50, p.

2 00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.18, Larrabees 3 45 Olean 4 38, Buffalo 8.00, p.m.

F. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J.D. YEOMANS, Supt.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 15th day of Dec, A. D 1873, at one o'clock P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit; All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit Beginning at a post corner at the northeast corner of lot No. 45, running thence north sixty degrees east fifty seven perches, thence south one hundred and twenty eight and five-tenths perches, thence west forty-nine and four-tenth perches, thence north one hundred perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty five and three-tenths acres, it being lot No. 210 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, and in Warrants No. 2067 and 2073. About eight acres improved, plank or board house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Merritt J. Sawyer at the suit of M. A. Lillibridge.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Nov. 27, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 15th day of Dec., A. D. 1873, at one o'clock, P. M.

The following real estate, to wit: All that messuage or tract of land situate in the township of Aldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the turnpike on the line between W. L. Chrisman and R. Dennis, thence south sixty six and one-half feet to a post corner in centre of the road, thence west to line of Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, thence north to the south line of W. L. Chrisman and R. Dennis, thence east to the place of beginning, with a three story frame house 30x48 feet, with wing attached, used and occupied as a store and dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of M. G. Knapp at the suit of A N Taylor. Also at the suit of R Dennis.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Nov. 27, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 16th day of Dec., 1873, at one o'clock P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit, All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a beech the southeast corner of lot number 132 thence north forty-five and four-tenths perches to a post, thence east one hundred and seventy one perches to a post, thence south one hundred and eight perches to a post, thence west one hundred and forty five perches to a beech, thence north sixty one and five-tenths perches to a beech thence west twenty-six perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and six acres, being lot No. 149 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township and part of warrant No. 2111. About 40 acres improved, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn 30x40 feet, about 40 apple trees, and several springs of water therein.

Seized, and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Abial North at the suit of V. P. Carter.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Nov. 27, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of Dec., A. D 1873, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or lot of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner on the east bank of Sixes creek and on the north side of the State Road; thence east by said road twenty five perches to a post corner; thence north fifty two perches and five-tenths of a perch to the bank of Sixes creek; thence up the creek north eighty-two degrees west twenty perches; thence south seventy-eight degrees West nine perches; thence south forty-three degrees west ten perches; thence south three degrees west ten perches; thence south seventeen degrees east five perches; thence south fifty-three degrees east, eleven perches; thence south thirty two degrees east nine perches; thence south two degrees east nine perches; and two-tenths of a perch to the place of beginning containing eight acres and seventy-four perches more or less, and being known as out lot No. 27 of the outlots of the town of Smethport, with one frame house, out houses, two frame barns, one young orchard and well of water thereon.

ALSO—Another lot Bounded as follows to wit Beginning at a post corner being the south east corner of out lot No. 27 deeded to John Keating and standing on the east and west road twenty-five perches east of Potato creek; thence by said road east twenty-five perches to a post corner; thence north fifty perches to a post corner; thence east ninety two perches to a post corner; thence north sixty perches to a post corner on the west line of a lot conveyed to Laman Rice; thence west one hundred and four perches to a maple corner on the bank of Potato Creek; thence up the creek by the several courses and distances to the north east corner of out lot No. 27; thence by line of said lot south fifty-two perches and five tenths of a perch to the place of beginning containing forty nine acres and thirty perches strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO—Another lot bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a corner in the centre of the State Road being the southeast corner of a lot conveyed by John Keating and others to the aforesaid Henry Chapin; thence by the line of said lot north fifty perches to a post corner; thence by the line of said land east twenty-five perches to a post corner, thence south fifty perches to a corner in the centre of the State Road; thence by said road west twenty-five perches to the place of beginning containing seven acres and one hundred and thirty perches strict measure, be the same more or less, being part of warrant No. 2035.

ALSO—One other lot beginning at a maple corner on the east bank of Potato Creek being the north west corner of land of Henry Chapin lot No. 80 of the allotment of land of Keating & Co in Keating township; thence east one hundred and four perches to a post corner; thence north sixty three and five tenths perches to the north west corner of lands of Laman Rice lot No. 88 of the allotment of lands of Keating Coal Company in said township; thence west one hundred and nineteen and five tenths perches to a post corner on the east bank of Potato creek; thence up the creek by the several courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning containing forty four and one-tenth acres of land, be the same more or less, with about 9 acres improved on the three lots

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Samuel C. Hyde at the suit of W. S. Brownell use of Wm. Haskell.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Nov. 23, 1873.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL, and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, June 20, A. D. 1873, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of Dec. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Smethport, Nov. 27th, 1873, and the 98th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Notice.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife [illegible] on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting.

Keating, Nov. 26, 1873. Wheeler [illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

The Buckwheat Crop.

A friend writing from Wyoming county, N. Y., to the Germantown *Telegraph*, thus discourses on the advantages and disadvantages of the buckwheat crop: I have for many years raised buckwheat for "pan-cakes;" but I have not undertaken to compare it with other grains as feed for any kind of animals. But as I have discovered that it will grow in large quantity upon the same, without any other seeding than what falls in harvesting and securing, I am disinclined from recommending it as a general crop. Besides, I know that, when I have raised it, it would not give a remunerative crop without careful manuring. I first knew it to fail on a piece of beautiful land in Farmersville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. The land had not been previously sown with buckwheat. The soil was a remarkable fine, dark-colored loam. I thought it had been well fitted for the crop. I soon after left Cattaraugus, and removed to Wyoming county. In Wyoming I have had several crops on the same ground, but the diminished yield each year convinced me that buckwheat is not a grain that I can recommend. With regard to a large yield, I have to affirm that in over sixty years of observation I have seen but one large yield, and that fell short of fifty bushels. Buckwheat is not, in my judgment, a good crop to manure land. It is of a cold, watery nature. Most kinds of grass, will improve the condition of the land for a following crop. But for wheat no other vegetable known to me equals clover. As I have said in regard to other grains, so I say in regard to buckwheat—the land should be well drained and well subsoiled.

About Sick Animals.

Nearly all sick animals become so by improper feeding, in the first place. In nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases if properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner, being ill, and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from overeating, and ordered a teacupful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water and charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was next given, and in a few hours all appearance of bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Co-operative Implements.

At an exhibition and test of American reapers at Grignon, in France, it was remarked that the presidents of the various local agricultural associations were the most and interested observers. After close and painstaking investigation of the merits of the various competing implements, these gentlemen purchased largely for their respective associations, with the view of hiring the machines out to their fellow-members, thus saving a very considerable investment in buying singly for individual use. The plan adopted is to offer the use of the machine at public auction, the highest bidder having the first claim. The reserve bid is $6, for which amount the use of the machine for the harvest is granted, those going above this limit taking precedence in proportion to the amount of their offer. This idea is worthy of consideration by our own agricultural associations.

A Specimen of Spanish Cruelty.

A most touching instance of heroism, and one of the most atrocious acts of cruelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occurred during the Columbia struggle for independence.

The Spanish General Morillo, the most bloodthirsty and trecherous tool of the Spanish King, was created Count of Cartagena and Marquis de la Pueria, for services which rather entitle him to the butcher or hangman.

While seated in his tent one day, he saw a young boy before him drowned in tears. The chief demanded of him for what purpose he was there.

The child replied that he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's camp.

"What can you do to save your father?" asked the General.

"I can do but little, but what I can shall be done."

Morillo seized the little fellow's ear, and said:

"Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to procure your father's life?"

"I certainly would," was the undaunted reply.

The boy wept, but did not resist while the barbarous order was executed.

"Would you lose your other ear rather than fail of your purpose?" was the next question.

"I have suffered much, but for my father I can suffer still," was the answer of the boy.

The other ear was taken off piecemeal, without flinching on the part of the noble boy.

"And now go!" exclaimed Morillo, untouched by this sublime courage; "the father of such a son must die."

In the presence of this agonized and vainly-suffering son, the patriot father was executed.

Never did a life picture exhibit such truthful lights and shades in national character; such deep, treacherous villainy —such lofty enthusiastic heroism!

New Discipline.

General Ord has recommended a change in the method of army discipline. In case of the trial of a private, he would have two of the same grade at the Court, and not have different methods of justice for commissioned officers and enlisted men. It is claimed for this innovation that it would elevate the condition of enlisted men, and would result in securing a superior material for the ranks of the army, at the deterioration of which army officers now so much complain. It is maintained that this change in the military law would remove one cause of jealousy and desertion, which has now become so general in the military service. This principle has long been adopted in the German army, where it is said to have been accompanied by good results.

The Spanish Warfare.

Hon. S. S. Cox, in his address to the Cuban meeting, said:

This question is one which concerns our Government and flag. It does not go to the enfranchisement of Cuba. That is incidental and consequential. It has in it none of the elements of sympathy. What, then, is the reparation? Is the loss of the vessel only to be made good? Are the lives of the butcher Burriel and his mob of volunteers to be demanded? Will that restore the life of Fry or of Ryan or the men who were sacred under our flag? Is not the remedy one which reaches further? Is our flag nothing? Nothing to commerce? Is it only a dish-rag, or an emblem of power? This inquiry is one that turns us back to the peculiar rule of Spain in Cuba. The power of Spain has been for a century dying on our continent; but as she has retreated from the hemisphere her skirts have been bedragged and clogged with gore. The last massacre is but the horrible and damnable iteration of thousands of other butcheries. Since October, 1868, when the insurrection began, Spain has waged relentless war. In 1869 we had the record then of 107,000 Spanish troops sent out to conquer 1,500,000 people. There were infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, marines, and volunteers, not to speak of fifty vessels of war with over 200 guns, and since then probably as many troops more. In such a warfare, so extensive and prolonged, one might have supposed that the laws of moderation and humanity, as laid down by Vattel for such cases, would obtain. But it has been a war without pity, without remorse. Rapacity and despotism, confiscation and butchery, have added daily significance to the flag of Spain, which—red and yellow—is a river of blood between margins of gold. There are no prisoners in this war. Whether taken on sea or land, death—sudden and horrible—death with mutilation, death without even the consolations of religion to the condemned. These volunteer fiends would not even allow the Bishop sent from Spain to land at Havana, because he believed in giving to the dying patriot the holy sacrament. Look at this book of blood which I hold in my hand—"Martyrs of Liberty in Cuba!" See the numbers of those executed from 1868 to 1871. There are 1,828, whose names and residences are given, and from the Spanish official record. Here are 2,650 names whose fate is unrecorded. Sixty-one dedicated in death to the garrotte! The rest of the list are of the condemned and transported. Bloody annals. How much of terrible suffering do these victims represent? God knows! Nearly 5,000 persons not killed on the battle-field. Others condemned who are absent; among them both sexes, many of them upon the chain-gang. Do you wonder, then, at such atrocities as those the other day at Santiago? Wonder no more when you read the sanguinary orders of the various Captains General. On March 24, 1869, Dulce orders all vessels "in Spanish waters or upon the high seas near the island" to be seized and the men on board to be treated as pirates, and, without regard to their number, to be immediately executed. In April following the Tiger of Jiguani, Valmaseda, at Bayamo, issues an order that "every man above fifteen years of age, away from home and without a justified motive, shall be shot." The habitations are to be burned and the women to be forcibly ejected if found away from their homes, and what not of brutal despotism. It curdles the blood to read or ponder over these diabolical orders, so infernally executed. Was there no protest made by our Government? Yes. In the following August Gen. Grant instructed our Minister to say to Spain that the time had come when the struggle should be carried on in a more humane manner. In October, 1869, Mr. Fish told the Spanish Minister that on the score of humanity and neighborhood foreign intervention was justifiable. So, too, there was special protest against seizure on the high seas, emphatic and cogent, on paper.

What is Man, Chemically!

An exchange gives a new answer to the old question. For the Scriptural assertion, "All flesh is grass," it substitutes this, "Man is but a few bottles of Congress water. Its position is maintained as follows:

"Man may be viewed from almost any standpoint. We speak of the tall man, the short man, the corpulent man, the lean man, and, in an intellectual and moral sense, of the wise man, the foolish man, the good man and the bad man. We now propose to look at the chemical man. We see him in all his solidity and strength, and sometimes as dry and tough as leather. We place him upon the scales and he weighs 140 pounds. Now, who would ever dream that this identical man is a "standing body" of water, with a few pounds of solid mixture? It is even so; seventy per cent. at least of him is water. Analyze him and you will find 101 parts of water and only 39 parts of solid substance. Burn him and you will get a few ashes, that's all; the rest has been consumed or evaporated. Nearly 20 pounds of the solid in this man is carbon, and, of course, will burn. Nearly 30 pounds of the solid 40 will disappear in the process of burning, and you have left only some 10 pounds of bone ashes. Eight pounds of these bones are phosphate of lime, and the balance of the solid substance in the body is phosphate of magnesia, of potash and of soda, with a small amount of other minerals in the form of chloride of sodium, and of potassium, oxide of iron, carbonate of soda and sulphate of potash.

"Now, if we compare this man with a bottle of 'Congress water' we shall find that he is made up of nearly the same materials, with some slight differences in the proportion of ingredients."

Slaughtering.

The Australian method of slaughtering bullocks seems to be an improvement on the usual mode. At Sydney the animals are driven by five at a time into the slaughter-house, where there is no person to be seen. While they are quietly staring around the strangely quiet apartment, a man silently passes above them, walking along the open beams which closely cross the house. He is armed with a lance with a point like a mortising chisel. One by one the beasts are pierced with this weapon just behind the horns; they drop instantly, and, as soon as all are down, the other men waiting in the next apartment enter, and bleed and dress the carcasses.

Wade, the murderer, who was hung in Pennsylvania, left $21,000 secreted where no one can find it.

The Law of Longevity.

At the meeting of the American Board Health Association, a paper was read by Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., upon what he denominated the "Law of Longevity." In this essay some new and, if true, very important views were presented. This gentleman has devoted special attention for many years to physiology in its bearings upon the the changes and increase of population, and is the author of several pamphlets upon this and kindred subjects, which have attracted much attention.

He maintains that nature has established a great law of increase, which applies not only to the human race, but prevails with modified conditions throughout the whole animal and vegetable kingdom. This law is based in physiology upon the perfectionism of structure and harmony of function, or, in other words, that every organ in the system should be perfect in its structure, and that all should perform fully their respective functions in harmony with each other. Upon this same basis or foundation Dr. Allen places the law of longevity, and in the paper referred to adduced many striking facts and arguments in its favor, of which we can give only a brief synopsis. The existence of such a law is supported by all the well-known truths in Physiology and Pathology. Every change from a normal to an abnormal state, or in the prevention and cure of disease, affords evidence of such a law.

The pre-requisites to, or necessary conditions of longevity, Dr. Allen discussed under three heads: first, sound constitution; second, laws of inheritance, and third, obedience to the laws of hygiene. In order to secure good health and long life, a sound and well-balanced physical organization is found indispensable. But where is our guide or standard to test this soundness or balance? We have only approximations towards this standard, and a great diversity of opinions respecting them, because there is no universal type or perfect model upon which to base our judgments.

In some respects the human body, in its normal state, may be compared to a perfect machine made of many complicated parts. How different the working or running of such a machine from that of one imperfectly constructed and unequally balanced? The one seldom needs repairs; the other, frequently. It is so in reference to the body. Whenever a certain organ or class of organs are relatively too large or too small, or are exercised too much or not enough, causing a want of harmony in their action, there must be greater liability to disease. How often it happens that some slight derangement or trifling weakness operates as an entering wedge to the most serious and dangerous diseases? Hence the importance of a sound and well-balanced constitution, and the nearer the approximation can be made to it the better. This is indispensable, not only for good health, but for long life. But such a constitution can be secured only from long-lived ancestry. This accords with universal experience, as well as with all the principles of physiology. If we apply the well-known law, that "like begets like," to the healthiest families found, and observe it through several generations, the result will be, that we obtain very sound and healthy constitutions.

Longevity is not dependent so much upon climate or food or employment as upon the physical organization itself. It is true these have a powerful influence upon health, but they are secondary agents. The general law exists in the body, and not outside. The laws of inheritance are a part of it; so are the principles of hygiene. It is not a mere theory or speculative hypothesis, but can be easily comprehended and applied. There is one place where it can be made of incalculable value, viz., in the matter of life insurance. It furnishes the medical examiner a standard of organization of which the constitution of all persons applying for life insurance can be compared, enabling him to judge very correctly what are the deviations from the normal standard; then, what are the liabilities to disease, and what are the probabilities of long life?

It points out the true sources and means of health and life, and that there is no chance or mystery in them. It shows that all the changes that occur in the human system are governed by law; that disease of whatever character, or wherever found, is a violation of law, and all treatment, whether provided by Nature or not, must be viewed as an agent to repair the injury. To describe all the various ways in which this law of longevity may be practically applied, would require, said the writer, a volume. The closing paragraph of this paper was as follows. It expounds correctly the great laws of inheritance which furnish the groundwork—the prerequisite, for good health and long life. It teaches the absolute necessity in the outset of possessing a sound constitution—a well-balanced organization. It shows the relation and importance which human agency holds in propogating a sound and healthy stock. It presents constantly before us for imitation that perfect standard and image in which man was created, together with an embodiment of those laws and conditions with which we must comply in order to secure the greatest amount of happiness and the longest duration of life. It teaches every individual more clearly what are the peculiarities and weaknesses of his own constitution, as well as what are his particular dangers or liabilities to disease. It is this exact, this definite and personal knowledge that may be turned to the greatest account in the preservation of health. If every individual could thus be made thoroughly acquainted with his own physiology, together with the laws of hygiene in his own case, we should soon see a most surprising diminution of sickness as well as of early mortality.

Wood in Salt Mines.

It is said that in the salt mines of Hungary and Poland the galleries are supported by wooden pillars, which last unimpaired for ages, in consequence of their having been impregnated with the salt. Pillars of brick and stone, used for the same purpose, crumble away in a short time by the decay of their mortar. It is also found that wooden piles driven into the mud of salt marshes last for an unlimited time, and the practice of docking timber by immersing it for some time in sea water after it has been seasoned, is generally admitted to make the timber more durable. External causes of decay, such as dampness, may be made inoperative by the painting of the wood, but dry rot takes place irrespective of the presence of paint, and seems to be due more to heat than to dampness. Possibly salt might be so used as to preserve wood from dry rot, while paint would protect it from atmospheric causes of decay.

The Shooting of the Forty-Eight.

In our edition of yesterday, says a paper in Havana, we mentioned the arrival of the war steamer Dazan, which left Santiago de Cuba at noon of the 8th instant, and gave notice of the number of those executed. Tried by the Naval Council holding its session upon the Tornado, were condemned to death the captain and thirty-six of the sailors, or of those called sailors, of the Virginius, for among the former came persons who belonged in no way whatever to the legitimate crew. They were executed on the shore; the firing-party have been detailed from the marine force of our vessels. This voluminousness and promptness proves the activity and zeal displayed by the presiding magistrates in the case and by the gentlemen of the Council, and we have heard it affirmed that the declarations of the prisoners and the documents leave no doubt as to the purposes of the crew and the expeditionists of the Virginius.

The military council of war which had condemned, after identification, Bernabe Varona, Cespedes, Jesus del Sol, and O'Ryan likewise exhibited the same activity and imposed the last penalty upon twelve more of the expeditionists, who were shot in the limits of the slaughter-house, the ordinary locality for such executions. Neither the captain, crew, nor the expeditionists of the Virginius concealed their guilt—otherwise so apparent—but, on the contrary, they confessed that they were bringing a cargo of arms (2,000 guns, we believe), ammunition, provisions, and other warlike stores, and that they came to disembark upon the coast of Cuba with the object of giving new life to the rebellion and to extend it through the country. We do not deem it prudent to enter at present into further details which might not, for the other side, relate the indispensable truth.

Newspapers.

Their value is by no means appreciated, but the rapidity with which people are waking up to their necessity and usefulness is one of the significant signs of the times. Few families are now content without their newspaper. The county newspaper is eagerly sought and its contents as eagerly devoured.

Newspapers are also valuable to material prosperity. They advertise the village, county, or locality. They spread before the reader a map on which may be traced character, design and progress. If a stranger calls at a hotel he first inquires for the village newspaper; if a friend comes from a distance, the very next thing after family greeting, he inquires for your village or county paper, and you feel discomfitted if you are unable to find a late copy, and confounded if you are compelled to say you do not take it.

Newspapers are just as necessary to fit a man for his true position in life as food or raiment. Show us a ragged, barefooted boy rather than an ignorant one. His head will cover his feet in after life if he is well supplied with newspapers. Show us the child who is eager for newspapers. He will make his mark in the world if you gratify that desire for knowledge. Other things being equal, it is a rule that never fails.

Give your children newspapers.

Saved by his Paper.—An old bachelor who raises hogs and lives alone near the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, fell into his well the other day. Although not much hurt he could not get out, and he shouted in vain without obtaining assistance. The next morning the carrier who left his paper thought he heard a call, but did not wait to investigate it, and it was not until he returned the following morning that the prisoner was found and rescued, very much exhausted but not beyond recovery. A two-fold lesson suggests itself—the danger of living a bachelor life and the wisdom of taking a newspaper.

Apply the Remedy.—It appears that we need no longer be tormented with Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, Partial Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Morbic Humors of the blood. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters conquers the causes of all the above irregularities by securing *perfect digestion, a proper flow of bile,* and a *free discharge of all waste matter.* It is not a vile doctored whisky, gotton up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children afflicated with worms, and even adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact—and their numbers are millions—it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum.—*Com.*

The young ladies of the Wheaton Seminary at Norton, Mass., in view of the panic, have resolved that they will spend upon themselves "no money not imperatively demanded by honesty, health, tidiness or mental improvement, and will carefully avoid every species of wastefulness," which is a very sensible resolution to make and to keep.

Wistar's Balsam, a friend in need.

Alarming! Colds that settle on the Lungs soon become very dangerous if not promptly treated with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. —*Com.*

Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of hay.—*Com.*

Cholera and Pain-Killer.—The efficacy of Perry Davis's world renowned Pain-Killer in all diseases of the bowels, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic Cholera, has been amply tested by the most convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the most skeptical, while its popularity in communities nearer home is ample proof that the virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. The Pain-Killer has been before the public over thirty years, and has won a deservedly high reputation as an alleviator of pain and preserver of health. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and to use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of over thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled, spreading its usefulness over the wide world. Its large and increasing sale affords positive evidence of its enduring fame.—*Com.*

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.

For loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—*Com*

A Consumptive Cured.—Dr. H. James, while experimenting, accidentally made a preparation of Cannabis Indica, which cured his only child of Consumption. This remedy is now for sale at first-class Druggists. Try it; prove it for yourself. Price $2.50. Send stamp for circular. Craddock & Co., proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.—*Com.*

Like Lightning are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

Persons who have been thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.—*Com.*

Peerless Clothes Wringer.
L. Hevniger & Co., 18 Fulton Street, New York.—[Com.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches *are used with always good success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere*

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at Twenty-Five Cents a Box.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz. Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pains in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

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